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CDC HAN INFO Service

CDC Ebola Update #2

Summary

Summary: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is working with other U.S. government agencies, the World Health Organization, and other domestic and international partners in an international response to the current Ebola outbreak in West Africa. This document summarizes key messages about the outbreak and the response. It will be updated as new information becomes available and distributed regularly. Please share the document with others as appropriate

Background

CDC has activated its Emergency Operations Center to respond to Ebola. Below, please find resources and guidance that we hope will be useful to you and your organization. Please share with your colleagues and networks.

In this HAN INFO Service Message

- Ebola Cases and Deaths (West Africa)
- Online Resources
- Key Messages Summary

Ebola Cases and Deaths (West Africa)

Updated: August 16, 2014

- Suspected and Confirmed Case Count: **2240**
- Suspected Case Deaths: **1229**
- Laboratory Confirmed Cases: **1383**

Updates on cases and deaths can be found on the CDC website:
http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/outbreaks/guinea/index.html

Online Resources

Web Resources

What's New
Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever
Spanish Version of Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever Website (NEW)
Questions and Answers on Ebola
World Health Organization's Epidemic and Pandemic Alert and Response (EPR)

Sequence for Putting On and Removing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (NEW)
Guidance on Air Medical Transport for Patients with Ebola Virus Disease (NEW)
Ebola Radio Health Messages in Local Languages
Infographics & Illustrations (English and Spanish)
Outbreak Map

Content Syndication

Put CDC content on Ebola on your website that will update automatically.

Social Media Resources
Follow us on Twitter
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@CDC_NCEZID
@CDC_eHealth
@CDCGlobal

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CDC Emergency Preparedness and Response
CDC Travelers' Health

Summary Key Messages

- This is the largest Ebola outbreak in history and the first in West Africa.
- The outbreak in West Africa is worsening, but CDC, along with other U.S. government agencies and international partners, is taking steps to respond to this rapidly changing situation.
- Ebola poses no substantial risk to the U.S. general population.
- On August 8, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared that the current Ebola outbreak is a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC).
    - The PHEIC declaration underscores the need for a coordinated international response to contain the spread of Ebola.
    - Information about the PHEIC declaration is available on the WHO website www.who.int/mediacentre/news/statements/2014/ebola-20140808/en/#.
- A person infected with Ebola virus is not contagious until symptoms appear.
- The virus is spread through **direct contact** (through broken skin or mucous membranes) with the body fluids (blood, urine, feces, saliva, and other secretions) of a person who is sick with Ebola, or with objects like needles that have been contaminated with the virus, or infected animals.
    - Ebola is **not** spread through the air or by water or, in general, by food; however, in Africa, Ebola may be spread as a result of hunting, processing, and consumption of infected animals (e.g., bushmeat).
- As of August 19, no confirmed Ebola cases have been reported in the United States.
    - In 2014, two U.S. healthcare workers who were infected with Ebola virus in Liberia were transported to a hospital in the United States.
- Other persons under investigation in the United States have all tested negative for Ebola.
- As a precaution, CDC is communicating with American healthcare workers about how to detect and isolate patients who may have Ebola and how they can protect themselves from infection.
- Early recognition of Ebola is important for providing appropriate patient care and preventing the spread of infection. Healthcare providers should be alert for and evaluate any patients suspected of having Ebola.
    - A case definition for Ebola virus disease is available at www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/hcp/case-definition.html.
- CDC and its partners at U.S. ports of entry are not doing enhanced screening of passengers traveling from the affected countries. However, CDC works with international public health organizations, other federal

agencies, and the travel industry to identify sick travelers arriving in the United States and take public health actions to prevent the spread of communicable diseases.

- CDC also is assisting with exit screening and communication efforts in West Africa to prevent sick travelers from getting on planes.
- CDC recommends that people avoid nonessential travel to Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.
- CDC recommends that people practice enhanced precautions if traveling to Nigeria.
- Recommendations and guidance may change as new information becomes available.

NEW Stigma Key Messages

West Africans in the United States and elsewhere may face stigmatization (stigma) during the current Ebola outbreak because the outbreak is associated with a region of the world.

- Stigma involves stereotyping and discriminating against an identifiable group of people, a product, an animal, a place, or a nation.
    - Stigma can occur when people associate an infectious disease, such as Ebola, with a population, even though not everyone in that population or from that region is specifically at risk for the disease (for example, West Africans living in the United States).
    - Stigma occurred among Asian Americans in the United States during the SARS pandemic in 2003.

- Communicators and public health officials can help counter stigma during the Ebola response.
    - Communicate early the risk or lack of risk from associations with products, people, and places.
    - Raise awareness of the potential problem.
    - Counter stigmatization with accurate risk information about how the virus spreads.
    - Speak out against negative behaviors.
    - Be cautious about the images that are shared. Make sure they do not reinforce stereotypes.
    - Model good behaviors; engage with stigmatized groups in person and through social media.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) protects people's health and safety by preventing and controlling diseases and injuries; enhances health decisions by providing credible information on critical health issues; and promotes healthy living through strong partnerships with local, national and international organizations.

DHEC contact information for reportable diseases and reporting requirements

Reporting of Ebola Virus Disease is consistent with South Carolina Law requiring the reporting of diseases and conditions to your state or local public health department. (State Law # 44-29-10 and Regulation # 61-20) as per the DHEC 2014 List of Reportable Conditions available at:
http://www.scdhec.gov/Library/CR-009025.pdf

Federal HIPAA legislation allows disclosure of protected health information, without consent of the individual, to public health authorities to collect and receive such information for the purpose of preventing or controlling disease. (HIPAA 45 CFR §164.512).

Regional Public Health Offices – 2014

Mail or call reports to the Epidemiology Office in each Public Health Region.

LOW COUNTRY PUBLIC HEALTH REGION
Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester
4050 Bridge View Drive, Suite 600
N. Charleston, SC 29405
Phone: (843) 953-0043
Fax: (843) 953-0051
Nights / Weekends: (843) 441-1091

Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper
219 S. Lemacks Street
Walterboro, SC 29488
Phone: (843) 549-1516
Fax: (843) 549-6845
Nights / Weekends: (843) 441-1091

Allendale, Bamberg, Calhoun, Orangeburg
932 Holly Street
Holly Hill, SC 29059
Phone: (803) 300-2270
Fax: (843) 549-6845
Nights / Weekends: (843) 441-1091

MIDLANDS PUBLIC HEALTH REGION
Kershaw, Lexington, Newberry, Richland
2000 Hampton Street
Columbia, SC 29204
Phone: (803) 576-2749
Fax: (803) 576-2993
Nights / Weekends**: (**888) 801-1046

Chester, Fairfield, Lancaster, York
PO Box 817
1833 Pageland Highway
Lancaster, SC 29720
Phone: (803) 286-9948
Fax: (803) 286-5418
Nights / Weekends: (888) 801-1046

Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield, Saluda
222 Beaufort Street, NE
Aiken, SC 29801
Phone: (803) 642-1618
Fax: (803) 643-8386
Nights / Weekends: (888) 801-1046

PEE DEE PUBLIC HEALTH REGION
Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marlboro, Marion
145 E. Cheves Street
Florence, SC 29506
Phone: (843) 661-4830
Fax: (843) 661-4859
Nights / Weekends: (843) 915-8845

Clarendon, Lee, Sumter
PO Box 1628
105 North Magnolia Street
Sumter, SC 29150
Phone: (803) 773-5511
Fax: (803) 775-9941
Nights/Weekends: (843) 915-8845

Georgetown, Horry, Williamsburg
1931 Industrial Park Road
Conway, SC 29526-5482
Phone: (843) 915-8804
Fax: (843) 915-6502
Nights/Weekends: (843) 915-8845

UPSTATE PUBLIC HEALTH REGION
Anderson, Oconee
220 McGee Road
Anderson, SC 29625
Phone: (864) 260-5801
Fax: (864) 260-5623
Nights / Weekends: (866) 298-4442

Abbeville, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick
1736 S. Main Street
Greenwood, SC 29646
Phone: (864) 227-5947
Fax: (864) 953-6313
Nights / Weekends: (866) 298-4442

Cherokee , Greenville, Pickens
PO Box 2507
200 University Ridge
Greenville, SC 29602-2507
Phone: (864) 372-3133
Fax: (864) 282-4373
Nights / Weekends: (866) 298-4442

UPSTATE PUBLIC HEALTH REGION (continued)
Spartanburg, Union
PO Box 2507
200 University Ridge
Greenville, SC 29602-2507
Phone: (864) 372-3133
Fax: (864) 282-4373
Nights / Weekends: (866) 298-4442

DHEC Bureau of Disease Control
Division of Acute Disease Epidemiology
1751 Calhoun Street
Box 101106
Columbia, SC 29211
Phone: (803) 898-0861
Fax: (803) 898-0897
Nights / Weekends: 1-888-847-0902

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South Carolina Department of Health
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Categories of Health Alert messages:

Health Alert — Conveys the highest level of importance; warrants immediate action or attention.
Health Advisory — Provides important information for a specific incident or situation; may not require immediate action.
Health Update — Provides updated information regarding an incident or situation; unlikely to require immediate action.
Info Service — Provides general information that is not necessarily considered to be of an emergent nature.